

CUR NEWS-ROOMS  
AND  
REFERENCE & LENDING  
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
FREE.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 239

日十三月一十年一十二精光

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896.

二拜禮

號四十月正英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
European Subscribers to the  
Hongkong Telegraph are, from  
1st October, 1895, insured for  
the sum of \$1,000 against Fatal  
Accident.  
SEE BELOW.

## Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000  
PAID-UP ..... \$550,000

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:-  
For 12 Months ..... 4 per cent.  
" 6 " ..... 3 " "  
" 3 " ..... 2 " "  
DEPOSITS RENEWED ON OLD TERMS.  
J. W. R. TAYLOR,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [8]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE - LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$335,000  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.  
" 6 " ..... 3 " "  
" 3 " ..... 2 " "  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [53]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$5,500,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
J. KRAMER, Esq., Chairman.  
A. McCORMACK, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq., S. C. Michaelson, Esq.,  
G. B. Dodwell, Esq., D. R. Sassoon, Esq.,  
M. D. Eschke, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.,  
R. M. Gray, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.,  
CHIEF MANAGER:  
T. JACKSON, Esq.,  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai - J. P. WADSWORTH, Esq.,  
LONDON BANKERS - LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1895. [12]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.  
INTEREST ON deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per  
Cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [32]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$500,000  
HEAD OFFICE - HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:-  
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shang, Esq.,  
H. Stollert, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.  
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [7]

## Intimations.

MUNICIPALITE FRANCAISE DE  
SHAM-KEEN.  
ELECTION D'UN CONSEILLER  
MUNICIPAL.

UNE election pour la nomination d'un  
Conseiller Francais, en remplacement  
de M. DUFREY, Conseiller sortant, aura lieu  
le dimanche 19 Janvier, 1896, au Consulat de  
France.  
Le scrutin sera ouvert de 10 heures de matin  
à 4 heures de soir. La liste electorale, deposee  
à la Chancellerie du Consulat, sera mise à la  
disposition des electeurs à partir du 14 Janvier  
et close le 18, à 4 heures de soir. Les demandes  
d'inscription ou de radiation devront être adres-  
sees, avant cette dernière date, au Consulat.  
Le Consul de France,  
106] C. IMBAULT HUART.

A MASONIC BALL,  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE  
DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF  
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA,  
WILL BE HELD AT THE  
CITY HALL,  
ON  
MONDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1896.  
Intending Subscribers will find Lists at  
THE HONGKONG CLUB,  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,  
THE VICTORIA CLUB,  
THOMAS GRILL ROOMS,  
Messrs. CAFFREY & MOORE,  
Messrs. FALCONER & Co.,  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1896. [117]

## Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.  
28, Queen's Road Central.  
Sole Eastern Agents for  
SPRINGBORO CRIP ARMOURING CO.  
SNOWDON, SONS & Co. "SNOWDRIFT" MANF.  
THE NEW WIRE WOVES ROOFING CO.  
THE ALUMINIUM & GENERAL FOUNDRY CO.



ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.  
ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.  
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.  
CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form). SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS  
ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant.  
ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.  
W. JACKSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1895. [30]

## MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG, A. B. C. Code. TELEPHONE, No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in  
PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,  
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.  
JASTRAM'S PATENT  
GOLDEN MEDAL  
PETROLEUM ENGINES  
OF 2 TO 12 H.P.  
FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.  
WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.  
Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.  
A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.  
Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHUELE & CO., HONGKONG,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.

NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

## MEALS

MONTHLY RATES FOR

AT H.K. HOTEL.  
BREAKFAST ..... \$12.00  
TIFFIN ..... 15.00  
DINNER ..... 20.00  
ALL 3 MEALS ..... 42.50

KELLY & WALSH, LD.  
IMPERIAL DIARY & DATE BLOCK  
for 1896  
CHINESE AND ENGLISH.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [6]

THE  
CLUB HOTEL,  
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL  
METROPOLE,  
1, TSURUJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervi-  
sion of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT.  
Experienced English matron in attendance.  
The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every  
assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the  
Railway Station.  
VISITORS have the option of mooring either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra  
charge - THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER  
on the Premises.  
Certified Golden are in attendance at both Hotels.  
THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
E. V. SIOEN, Manager, YOKOHAMA. L. DEWETTE, Manager, TOKYO. [149]

## Intimations.

\$1,000 ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS \$1,000

INSURE YOUR LIFE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENT  
BY SUBSCRIBING

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

THE SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WILL PAY  
THE SUM OF

\$1,000 MEXICAN.

to the legal representatives of the European holder of this COUPON in the event of his death by  
Accident on or before the 31st March 1896 while on land within the confines of HONGKONG  
or any Treaty Ports of CHINA or JAPAN, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, provided that  
the Name and Address of the said holder appears in the List of European Subscribers to the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
as furnished to the Company for the Three Months ending 31st March 1896; that the  
premium thereon has been duly paid; that death takes place within One Month from the  
occurrence of the Accident, and that notice of death, with full particulars, is sent within fourteen  
days of its happening to Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON, Hongkong. It being declared that \$1,000 only  
will be paid in respect of any one death.  
This premium is paid quarterly in advance by  
the Proprietors of The Hongkong Telegraph.

J. Y. V. VERNON,  
AGENT.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1896. [50]

PHARMACEUTIC PRODUCTS OF THE FARBWERKE VORM MEISTER,  
LUCIUS & BRUNING HOCHST A/MAIN.

DR. KNORR'S LION BRAND  
"ANTIPYRINE."

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 30 GRAINS TWICE)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSI-  
PELAS, WHOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best  
ANTISEPTIC. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for DR. KNORR'S  
ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's Signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL."

Is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds is described as  
amazing.

DR. OVERLACH'S  
"MIGRAINE."

(ANTIPYRINE-CAFFEINE CITRATE)

Invaluable for MIGRAINE and of the greatest value in treating HEADACHES of definite  
etiology, in the HEADACHES of INFLUENZA, of NICOTINE and MORPHIA POISONING,  
and generally where the administration of other remedies have failed.  
To be had of every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Supplies constantly on hand at the

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

Hongkong, 13th May, 1895. [34]

## FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 2 doz. plates ..... \$35 per case.  
do 1 " quarts ..... \$33 "

SHEWAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1895. [33]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, RUM,  
SHERRIES, MOSSELLES, GINS,  
PORTS, WHITE WINE, LIQUEURS,  
CLARETS, BRANDIES, BITTERS,  
BURGUNDIES, WHISKIES, ALES & STOUTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [3]

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,  
Nos. 11, 12 and 13 Central Market.

PRIME BEEF and MUTTON.  
CORNED BEEF and TONGUES.  
AUSTRALIAN PICKLED HOG'S TONGUES.  
AMERICAN BUTTER in Rolls and Pats.  
GAME, &c., &c.  
SHIP AND COAST PORT ORDERS WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. TATAM.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1895. [49]

## Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.  
M. C. BEURMANN has This Day been  
admitted a Partner in our FIRM in  
HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1895. [185]

NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that  
Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS  
and  
Mr. PHILIPP BERNHARD  
SCHMACKER  
retired from our FIRM on the 31st December,  
1895, and that  
Mr. FRIDRICH CARL PAUL  
HACHS  
Mr. CHARLES ERNEST  
RAYNER  
and  
Mr. GUSTAV ADOLPH DEGENER  
BONING  
have To-day been admitted Partners.  
CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, Shanghai & China,  
1st January, 1896. [14]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL

Under the Patronage of  
H.E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
K.C.M.G.

GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT  
BY  
SIGNORINA BELINFANTE.  
Assisted by  
SEVERAL LEADING AMATEURS  
ON  
MONDAY, 20th January, 1896,  
AT 9.15 P.M.

Full particulars will be published later.  
SEATS can be Booked at Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH, LD.  
Stall & Dress Circle ..... \$3  
Back Seats ..... \$1  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1896. [114]

## Insurances.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000  
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITIES ..... \$2,480,053  
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIUM ..... \$757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the  
above Company we are prepared to  
accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS  
at CURRENT RATES.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [59]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [34]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.  
CHAU TSEUNG FAT,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1896. [52]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAILS 600,000 ..... \$333,333-33-  
EQUAL TO ..... \$318,000-00-00  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000-00-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.,  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER - HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1895. [43]

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL  
TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the  
above COMPANY will be held at the REGISTERED  
OFFICES of the COMPANY, 28 and 40, Queen's  
Road Central, on MONDAY, the 20th day of  
January, at NOON, for the purpose of Receiving  
the Report of the General Managers, together  
with a Statement of Accounts for the year  
ending 31st November, 1895.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st instant,  
both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1896. [103]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH  
ORDINARY MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at  
the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings,  
on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1896, at  
12 o'clock (NOON), for the purpose of Receiving  
the Report of the Directors, together with a  
Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1895.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company  
will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 18th  
to THURSDAY the 22nd January, 1896, (both  
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer  
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1896. [104]

HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the COMPANY will be held at its REGISTERED  
OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central, on TUESDAY,  
the 28th day of January instant, at 12 NOON,  
when the Subjoined Resolution which was  
passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of  
the Company held on the 11th of January inst.,  
will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special  
Resolution, viz:-

"That the HONGKONG BRICK AND  
CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, be wound  
up voluntarily under the Provisions of the  
Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1890, and  
that CHARLES EWENS of Victoria in the  
Colony of Hongkong be and he is hereby  
appointed Liquidator for the purposes of  
such winding up."

Dated the 11th day of January, 1896.  
W. A. DUFF,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1896. [104]

HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY HALF-  
YEARLY MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the  
OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st  
instant, at 12 o'clock (NOON), for the purpose  
of receiving a Report of the Directors, together  
with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a  
Dividend and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st instant,  
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ANOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1896. [109]



# PROSPECTUS OF OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG 1865 TO 1891, BY WHICH THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

GENERAL MANAGERS:  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000  
DIVIDED INTO 15,000 "A" OR VENDORS' SHARES AND 45,000 "B" OR ORDINARY SHARES OF \$5 EACH.  
(OF WHICH 10,750 "A" SHARES AND 5,000 "B" SHARES HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED AND 1,250 "A" SHARES AND 25,000 "B" SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR "B" SHARES (\$1.00 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, \$1.50 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.)

The balance at call in instalments. Two months' notice to be given in respect of each instalment called up. Any person may apply for 1 "A" share for every 20 "B" shares applied for by him. The "A" shares are payable, \$1 on application and the balance, \$4, on allotment.

Application for Shares accompanied by a deposit of \$1 per Share must be sent in to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at its Head Office or at any of its branches on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.

For forms of application apply in Hongkong to JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, or to A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, at Canton, Foochow, and Shanghai.

The Company was formed to acquire and has purchased the Olivers 100 Acre Freehold and other properties adjacent thereto belonging to the Vendors with the Machinery, Stamp, &c., thereon for the price of \$50,000, which has been paid and satisfied by the allotment to the Vendors of 10,000 fully paid "A" or Vendors' Shares, and has also purchased the Eureka Mine and the plant and machinery connected therewith situate 10,000 fully paid "A" or Vendors' Shares for the price of \$35,000 which as to \$10,000 has been paid and satisfied by the allotment to the Vendors of 2,000 fully paid "A" or Vendors' shares and as to \$25,000 the balance is payable in cash.

All shares participate equally up to 25 per cent. per annum yearly dividend on the amount paid up on each share, but all profits in excess are divided equally between the holders of "A" Shares and "B" Shares.

It is not contemplated at present to issue any more shares, but should it become desirable to develop the property on a larger scale the General Managers will propose to the Shareholders that the balance of shares, viz., 15,000 "B" Shares or such part thereof as may be thought advisable be issued.

The following is the Report on the property made by Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS:—  
I arrived in Sydney on Saturday, the 13th July last, where I met by appointment Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, a mining expert from Victoria. Mr. WILLIAMS has been personally known to me since 1854; I have absolute confidence in his integrity, skill, and judgment. We left Sydney together on Tuesday, the 16th July, and arrived at Mount McDonald on the day following, and commenced our inspection the same afternoon. The Freehold consists of 100 acres of auriferous land in the form of a direct square, each side of which measures 2,087 ft. 6 in., or 605 yards, a feet, 6 inches.

The position is to the West of the Eureka Gold Mine, and extends at right angles from its own Eastern Boundary in a Westerly direction, across a creek or water course to the opposite range of hills, on the Northern slope of which the greater part of its area lies. The water course which runs through the Freehold divides two ranges of auriferous hills, and finally empties itself into the River Leichard, about three miles to the South of the dam of the reservoir which supplies the battery belonging to the property, situated at Mount McDonald in the district of Carcoar in the province of Bathurst, New South Wales.

The Battery itself is to the West of the reservoir, and consequently on the Western side of the creek near the Southern boundary of the property, and its site was selected with excellent judgment as quartz can be carted to it or trolleed to it not only from all parts of the Freehold itself but from all the workings in the neighbourhood at little cost. The Machine house, moreover, being close to its water supply, involves no waste of power in feeding the boiler.

The Water Supply consists of a reservoir formed by a dam across the creek, and is fed by a watershed of considerable extent embraced by the surrounding hills, and I was informed by men who had been working on the ground for years that the supply never failed in the driest season, from which I inferred that the rainfall is supplemented by subsoil drainage and springs. For fuel there is abundance of good timber in the vicinity.

The Machinery we found to be of the best description and comprises a first-class engine and two good boilers. There are 4 batteries of 5 head of stamps capable of crushing about 20 tons a day in all, as well as 3 pans, shaking tables, and all necessary machinery for extracting from the ore the greatest amount of gold it will pay to take out.

The inspection of the rest of the Freehold was greatly facilitated by the whole of the scrub having been cut down before we arrived, so the estate was laid bare and could be viewed from a convenient spot on the hill from end to end.

A party of Tributaries, at work on the Freehold not far from the battery, was raising ore which yielded over 2 ozs. to the ton at each crushing. The men informed me that they discovered the reef on the surface in walking over the hill after rain, by observing gold in quartz at the bottom of a cart run which had been washed clean by the water flowing through it.

The old workings are of the most primitive description, having evidently been made by alluvial miners unaccustomed to quartz. The reefs were worked from the surface down without timbering, until it became dangerous to go deeper. None of these workings were any depth, and the numerous heavy dows of gold were all found near the surface. That much of the quartz must have been very rich is certain, for it is said about 100 ozs. of gold a month were obtained by the owners of the battery at the time from recushing and washing the tailings. One working not far from the battery yielded 100 ozs. of gold to the ton, and 7,000 worth of gold was taken out of a hole a few feet deep just below the dam.

It is seen by examining the old workings which still exist that they were mined by men unaccustomed to cope with quartz mining difficulties. The work is of the crudest description and it is evident that as soon as water was reached in sufficient quantity to require machinery, or because the earth began to fall in or become dangerous through being untimbered, the mines were abandoned. This part of the district was, moreover, at the time infested by bands of desperate bushrangers who rendered residence there very undesirable. It was a long time before the Government was able to hunt them down, owing to the nature of the country.

Undoubtedly large deposits of gold, and probably exceptionally rich deposits, will be found when these reefs, which proved so good on the surface, are worked to a depth by quartz mining experts under honest and experienced management, backed by sufficient capital. The ground is already prospected; it is well known where the gold has been got near the surface, and it is only necessary to sink properly timbered shafts and get below these old workings and work up. Some of these shafts will require pumping-gear.

As far as I know, it has never been heard of that quartz reefs rich in gold near the surface failed to yield good results at a greater depth. Such reefs have been profitably worked on Bendigo and other places to a depth of close on 3,000 feet, and are still at work after 40 years. Given sufficient capital economically administered or expended, as it would be in any other business expected to pay, I am of opinion that better results will be obtained from the working of Olivers Freehold Mines than are obtained by 99 out of 100 of the Gold Companies floated in London and elsewhere. Eureka Mine lies on the Eastern boundary of Olivers Freehold and consists of several Gold Mining Leases lying between the Olivers Mine on the North and the Great Eastern Mine on the South. It will be seen by reference to the map that to the South of the Great Eastern Mine three lots lying on either side of the creek which runs through the Freehold and discharges itself into the Leichard River have been secured, thus giving the new shaft of the Eureka has been sunk to a depth of 35 feet. The old workings before the miners were flooded out yielded to a depth of 140 feet not less than 1 oz. of Gold per ton, with occasional better results. This is recorded in the Government Reports.

It is in this mine that the Company's operations will commence by deepening the new shaft by about 120 feet. This shaft has been properly timbered as far as it goes and is surrounded by poppet heads in the vicinity of which is a machine house with necessary winding and pumping gear for freeing the mine from water. All were in good order and fit to commence work when inspected.

The further sinking of the shaft is not through difficult ground and the cost of labour and properly timbering will be only about £5 per foot. When deepened, sufficient tunnels will be driven to the North and South and the reef will be worked upwards, which is the most economical plan. The amount of water to be dealt with of course increases the cost of mining and renders it impossible for ordinary working miners to develop such properties on their own account, but it is not disadvantageous for those having means in a country subject to drought.

One of the drawbacks to the development of mining in the district has been that there was no proper accommodation for miners of the better class with their wives and families, and it is proposed to build a few comfortable cottages to induce this class of men to settle on the property.

The operations of the Company will at first be limited to deepening the Eureka new shaft and driving tunnels through the reef. It is confidently anticipated that this mine being taken over in a working condition will pay expenses from an early date and within a short time will good results. A map of the mines is attached and also a map of New South Wales showing Railways and the direction of the Reefs running through the property with the position marked of some of the principal mines:—

- Via:—No. 1.—Ophir—where Gold was first discovered in Australia.  
No. 2.—Lucknow—The Wentworth Proprietary Company, £500,000 Capital.  
No. 3.—Mount McDonald—Olivers Freehold Mines including Eureka.  
No. 4.—Adelphi—Gibb's Gold Mining Company floated in London, October 1895, Capital £300,000 fully subscribed.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
GENERAL MANAGERS,  
HONGKONG.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Steamer

"CHING PING"  
Captain Blake will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [135]

FOR SINGAPORE, THURSDAY ISLAND AND SYDNEY.

THE Steamer

"AMUR"  
Captain C. Meers, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to STOLTERFOHT & HAGAN, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [143]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.L. American Ship

"DANIEL BARNES"  
Rogers, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 13th February.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [137]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMARA"  
Captain D. Smith, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [140]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamer

"MENMUIR"  
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [141]

TO LET.  
"LARKSPUR," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD—SEVEN ROOMS and TERRACE LAWN.  
Apply to Mr. L. SIMON, Banque de l'Inde China.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [136]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"SHENGRING"  
Captain Vardil, will be despatched to MORROW, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [134]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"PAOTING"  
Captain Gyles, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [137]

## Intimations.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

WATKINS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and the EMPIRE OF CHINA FOR

SCOTT & BOWNE, LD.  
Scott's Emulsion and Plasters.

THOMAS BEECHAM.  
Beecham's Pills, &c.

BOVRIL, LIMITED.  
Bovril and Bovril Wine.

BERKEFELD CO., LIMITED.  
Tap and House Filters.

GRANVILLE & CO.  
"Essel" Field and Powder.

FRANCIS & CO., LIMITED.  
(Nine Elms Brand) Portland Cement.

THEO. RICKSECKER.  
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.  
Animal Extracts, &c.

WATKINS & CO.,  
66, Queen's Road Central.

SPECIAL TERMS OFFERED TO DEALERS.

## To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525, E.C.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hobkong, 14th January, 1896. [112]

BOOK-KEEPER.

A GENTLEMAN having a few spare hours a day is willing to devote same to anyone wishing the Services of a BOOK-KEEPER. Apply by letter to LEDGER, c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [133]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."  
Captain Cobbar, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [138]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."  
Captain H. Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [139]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

(Calling at LONDON.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO."  
James Gray, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd instant.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [101]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamer

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"  
Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARRILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [1704]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW."  
E. Warrall, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [143]

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s Waters are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSRS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891. [1650]

much. One of the questions, the latest apparently referred to in this Report, has reference to the action of the Hongkong Government and its intention to enforce upon all British ships and steamers trading in China waters and between Chinese ports an even more stringent set of Regulations on the subject of Chinese passengers than those in force in Hongkong, still further handicapping them in competition with foreign vessels. Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE, of Shanghai, addressed the China Association on the subject on the 3rd December, and we republish from the *China Gazette* their letter, and to-morrow we shall give the Association's reply thereto. Has any similar letter been addressed to the Branch here and, if so, what action has been taken? Where is their reply? We do not remember having heard any rumour here on the subject of these new Regulations. There was a little trouble at Holhow a few months ago, but we were under the impression it was the fault of the consular official in charge there that any difficulty arose. However, nothing definite is known by us of the action of the local branch of the Association in the premises, although reliable information on the subject would be as interesting as it would in all probability be useful.

Mr. E. JEROME DYER since his return to Australia has been lecturing in Melbourne to a large and representative meeting of the Colonists, and giving them the benefit of his recent experience in Hongkong, China and Japan. He has not confined himself to purely commercial considerations, but gives a glance at the political situation in these waters and calls serious attention to the risk, in the event of war, of every trace and vestige of British influence and authority being swept out of the China Sea and Pacific in three months or less, and of the certainty that Australian seaboard cities and towns would be visited by hostile fleets and held to ransom in any such eventuality. He points out that while Russia and France combined have forty men-of-war, and eighty-five thousand men available for service between Yokohama and Singapore, Great Britain has only twenty-six armed ships and three thousand men, and he strongly advocates to the Australians the wisdom and policy of cultivating friendship with Japan. He strongly urges the acceptance by the Australian Colonies of the Treaty between England and Japan. He points out the time wherein they are at liberty to notify their acceptance is passing rapidly away, and he ridicules the idea that the Australian Colonies are in any danger of being overrun by any Japanese emigrant population, as the population of Dai Nippon barely sufficient for the needs of Japan itself and quite insufficient with Formosa thrown in. He further refers to the stipulations in the Treaty and points out what enormous advantages the Japanese are entitled to in Japan under the Treaty, in pursuance of commercial operations.

There are further references in the Home Papers to the immoralities on board ship which are reported to be very conspicuous in Eastern seas. A few paragraphs in the *Liverpool Shipping Telegraph* of the 10th December last, stated to be "from a responsible source" go more fully into the question than has been done before and special attention is called to them. The grossest offenders in the China and Japan seas are asserted to be Batoum oil-ships and Nova Scotia and United States sailing ships trading from New York, which frequently have, it is said, half-a-dozen different nationalities represented among the crews, and seldom have any religious worship of any kind on board.

The writer of these paras, whoever he is, appears to bring no special charge against the steamers employed in our coasting trade, although he points to certain irregularities. It is a delicate and a difficult subject to deal with; we have only to suggest that owners of steamers, managers of companies, and agents of vessels should, and might usefully, put a check on any looseness of discipline, any disregard of the broad rules of morality by the issue of instructions to the Masters of vessels under their authority, and require periodical reports that these instructions have been carried out. In any case they will remove from their shoulders, and from the communities they belong to, the charge of laxity and indifference now made against them.

## TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA I

LONDON, 14th January 1896.

The Governments of Australia have jointly telegraphed to Lord Salisbury congratulating him on the lenient measures taken for the defence and integrity of the Empire and assuring him that Australia will loyally support Great Britain in her resolve to resist foreign meddling in matters connected with British and Colonial affairs.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

Major Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K.C.M.G., at present H.M. Commissioner and Consul General of the Niger Coast Protectorate, has been appointed Minister for Great Britain at Peking.

(Macdonald, Major Sir Claude Maxwell, K.C.M.G., entered the Highland Light Infantry, March 16, 1871, was promoted to Captain, February 16, 1881, and Major (General), November 16, 1884. He served throughout the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and through the Spanish Expedition of 1894-95, as a Volunteer with the 2nd Highlanders (Black Watch) and the 1st Battalion of the 9th Lancers. He was attached to the War Office in the Agency at Cairo from 1886 to 1891. He was Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar from July 1st, 1892, to March 31, 1894. He was appointed the Military Commissioner for the West Coast of Africa, December 15, 1894. He was promoted to a Special Mission to the Niger Protectorate, June 1895. He was sent to Berlin with reference to the delimitation of boundaries between the Old Niger Protectorate and the colony of Cameroons. He was appointed Consul-General and Consul-General in the Old Niger Protectorate and Acting Military Commissioner for the Island of Zanzibar, 1895, and Consul-General in the Cameroons, January 1, 1896. He was made a K.C.M.G. on August 20, 1895.)

What has become of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, and, if still in existence, what is it doing? If dead or dying, what has it done? The Shanghai Branch has already published its report for 1895, and has done much work, and good work, although, it may not, so far as appearances go, have accomplished



(Special to China Gazette.)  
ANOTHER SECRET MISSION!

Peking, January 6th.  
Wang Chi-chuan, who negotiated in St. Petersburg the recent arrangement by which Russia intervened on China's behalf in the recent war, and who has since been acting as Provincial Treasurer at Hankow, has been again appointed to go as Special Envoy to Russia. He will leave early in the spring. The nature of the business with which he is entrusted is kept secret.

(Special to St. Petersburg.)  
ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, December 30th.  
The negotiations between England and France on the questions at issue with regard to Harvar and the Mekong are now proceeding satisfactorily, and the French Government is manifesting a desire to bring about an *entente* on these and other questions still in dispute.

(From Bangkok Times.)  
THE TRANSVAAL INCIDENT.

LONDON, December 31st.  
The situation in Johannesburg is momentarily becoming more grave. Many ladies and children are leaving the land and it is expected that several of the leading mines will be shut down. The burghers have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for active service, and the Mercantile Association has organized a town bodyguard to preserve order but not to take any active part in any civil war or rebellion. The Germans have, on their part, elected a committee to arrange a plan of action.

LONDON, January 2nd.  
Mr. Chamberlain has officially announced that Dr. Jameson has cut the telegraph wires, therefore he is unable to communicate with him; but he has instructed Sir Hercules Robinson to publish a proclamation, that he assumes care of the Transvaal, repudiates Dr. Jameson and orders Britishers to obey the Transvaal authority and remain quiet.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Archer* arrived here this morning from Formosa.

H.M.S. *Dolphin* left this morning for Wenchow, followed by H.M.S. *Plowden* bound for Shanghai.

MAJOR Sir Claude M. McDonald, K.C.M.G., has been appointed British Minister at Peking. The new Ambassador was in Hongkong in 1895, as a lieutenant, with the 74th Highlanders.

An emergency meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ONE of the ruffians implicated in the *Namoa* piracy, who was banished for five years, turned up in Hongkong yesterday before this time had expired, and was consequently sent "up" for a year by the Police Magistrate this morning.

The Committee of the Shanghai branch of the China Association have decided to hold the annual dinner on the 27th instant, when it is confidently expected that the gathering of members and guests will exceed one hundred persons.

The next meeting of the Odd Volumes will be held at No. 12, Bank Buildings (Mr. H. E. Pollock's office) on Thursday, 16th instant, at 5.15 p.m. The evening will be devoted to impromptu speeches. The opening of the debates and the subjects will be drawn by lot.

The billiard match at the Hongkong Hotel last night between Messrs. W. Farmer and T. S. Woods resulted in a win for the former by 9 points only. It was a fine exhibition of billiards. Mr. Farmer, who had to make 350 points to his opponent's 225, catching Woods at 230 all. Bravo, Willie!

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, so long and so urgently needed by our industrious and enterprising Chinese fellow-citizens, will be formally opened at 10 a.m. on the 17th instant, and in the evening a grand banquet will be given in the assembly room at which Mr. Ho Amel, the Chairman of the newly constituted Chamber, will preside.

At 4 o'clock this morning, three men, armed with revolvers, attacked a coolie house at Quarry Bay and bound and gagged the two inmates. They then ransacked the place, finding about \$120 in coin and \$30 worth of opium, with which they decamped. As there is only one policeman to do a five-mile beat in that region, this outrage was not known until it was too late to get on the trail of the marauders, whose whereabouts is of course unknown.

We read in the *China Gazette* that, in recognition of the importance of the Shanghai Branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the President and Directors of this prosperous Society have appointed Mr. J. T. Hamilton, who as Manager for the East has inaugurated the business of the Society in the Far East with enormous success, to be General Manager for the East. It is, says the *Gazette*, needless to point out the high position held by the Equitable all over the world as the premier American life office, whose assets are enough to pay off the national debt of many European kingdoms, and whose position is as far above all its rivals for solidity and security as the Bank of England is above all other banks in the world. Mr. Hamilton, who is a walking encyclopaedia in life assurance matters, will, as heretofore, have his headquarters at No. 6 the Bund, Shanghai.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company held on the 12th ultimo Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the company, stated that a large outlay would probably be necessary if the mail contracts now held by the company, and which will shortly expire, were renewed. He hoped that the Imperial Government, in dealing with the new mail contracts, would remember that France and Germany were trying to oust the British from the carrying-trade on the principal steamship routes. With regard to the present Australian mail contract, he stated that throughout the contract the mails by the P. and O. steamers had been landed at Adelaide on an average eight or nine days in advance of contract time. It was impossible, he argued, that small contracts for short terms could be made as efficient as those for a long period.

The most characteristic trait in the conduct of the soldier James Buller when on his trial was, according to *Truth*, that, when he was convicted and knew that for many years he would be reduced to prison fare, he asked before leaving Court to be allowed to partake of lunch, and calmly ate some cold meat washed down with a pint of Bass. This explains the man—living from day to day, and satisfied if his immediate wants were gratified, without thought of the Nemesis of the morrow. Otherwise, who can understand so clever a person thoroughly enjoying existence with the almost certainty that one day or other the crash must come? The learned judge who told this arch knave opined that his blivert punishment would be the walls of the widows and orphans whom he had ruined, penetrating through the walls of his cell. Little Buller will care for these walls. His whole career shows that he is thoroughly heartless.

LAST night "King" O'Keefe, who is practically monarch of all he surveys down Yau way, in the far-famed Caroline Islands, entertained a large number of his friends at a dinner given in Thomas' Grill Rooms. After ample justice had been done to the sumptuous repast the glasses were filled with "fin" and Mr. G. R. Lammert thereupon proposed "the host," who responded in a lengthy and humorous speech which kept the company in fits of laughter. After more toasts were proposed, after which music and singing brought to a close one of the most enjoyable evenings spent in the presence of royalty for many a long year. The gallant Captain will, we believe, return to his far-away island home in a day or two with about \$40,000 worth of "trade" carefully stowed in his very own "ocean greyhound" *Santa Cruz*. *An revoir* O'Keefe; fare thee well, and don't forget to remember the H.K.T. to all the jolly exiles in the uttermost parts of your interesting dominions.

## A REMARKABLE PROSECUTION.

TOOKER V. MANNERS.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. A. C. S. Manners was charged with using the Wong Nei Chong Recreation Ground for a special purpose without the permission of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. H. P. Tooker, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, appeared as prosecutor, and E. C. Ellis (of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) represented the defendant, who was present.

In answer to the Magistrate Mr. Tooker explained that the charge was brought under Government Notification No. 4 of 1893, which absolutely prohibits riding in the grounds. Under the Regulations published on the 7th November, 1893, polo is permitted on certain days, and the point might be raised that this was a polo day, though the charge was not for polo playing.

Mr. P. Tooker was then sworn and stated that Mr. Manners was charged with a breach of Regulations published in the *Government Gazette* as No. 4 of 1893. A copy of these regulations was posted in the custodian's house, at the entrance of the grounds.

His Worship:—I want to know if these Regulations have been published?

Witness:—Yes. They are in charge of the custodian and can be seen at any time.

His Worship:—The Regulations prohibit riding within the racing and training tracks. Have the Regulations been published as required by law?

Witness:—Yes. They have been posted as required.

His Worship:—The regulations must be posted in a conspicuous place on the grounds. I cannot allow that they have been.

Witness:—In that case, your Worship, I should like to amend the charge as being a breach of Government Regulation No. 204 of 7th November, 1893.

Mr. Ellis:—I must object, your Worship, that this is a very irregular step.

His Worship:—I do not think, Mr. Ellis, it will do your client any harm.

Mr. Ellis:—I do not agree with your Worship. Mr. Tooker comes here in the first place with a most unfavourable summons.

His Worship:—You must not make such statements now, Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Tooker:—These latter regulations were posted at the entrance to the grounds.

His Worship:—Were they there on the 4th instant—the day Mr. Manners is charged with breaking them?

Witness:—No, but they had been posted.

Mr. Ellis:—Do you know the reason they were not there?

Witness:—No, I cannot say.

His Worship:—Had Mr. Manners had any notice of the Regulations of the 4th of January?

Witness:—The regulations posted in the magazine were to replace them.

His Worship:—There had no business to be in the custodian's house.

Witness:—The defendant had notice of them. They were sent by the Director of Public Works to him.

His Worship:—He was not bound to take any notice of that. The law says these regulations must be exhibited at the entrance or in some other conspicuous place. You tell me they were kept in the custodian's magazine. The custodian may have been out and the defendant may have seen them. You fail to show that the defendant knew of the regulations on the 4th of January.

Witness:—Well, if your Worship looks on the matter that way I can only ask for a remand.

Mr. Ellis:—Whether any notice was given or not is not material. I submit that by the terms of the Regulations of the 7th November the previous Regulations were repealed.

His Worship:—The Regulations do not say so.

Mr. Ellis:—I think it was for this reason the notice was taken down.

His Worship:—They may have been taken down for other reasons.

Mr. Ellis:—It is not necessary it should be so. If you look at the heading of the Regulations you will see it says "for the preservation and better enjoyment of the place open to the public, etc." and that shows it repealed any previous regulations. I would ask your Worship to consider this point and to release my client, as Mr. Tooker has no case.

His Worship:—In the Regulations certain portions of the Ordinance of 1890 are repealed and when special parts of the law are repealed, the presumption is that the remainder are to be still in force.

Mr. Ellis:—I would ask your Worship how these two regulations can be read together?

His Worship:—But the charge is laid under the Regulations of the 3rd May 1893.

Mr. Ellis:—In the Regulations of May 3rd riding is prohibited unconditionally, and I submit that these latter regulations, which allow riding under certain conditions, repeal the former.

His Worship:—I do not think so.

Mr. Ellis:—I believe Mr. Tooker can tell you that the previous regulations were made so as to allow the grounds to be laid out.

Mr. Tooker:—I do not know it was so.

Mr. Ellis:—Will you tell me why the notice was taken down?

Mr. Tooker:—I cannot tell you. It was not by my orders.

Mr. Ellis:—You cannot say why it was taken down?

Mr. Tooker:—No.

Mr. Ellis:—Can you say when the Regulations were posted up there?

Mr. Tooker:—I have told his Worship before.

Mr. Ellis:—What date?

Mr. Tooker:—I cannot give the date.

His Worship:—Well, Mr. Tooker, I will adjourn the case till you like to take legal advice, but I say you have not proved that the defendant had notice of the regulations as required by law.

Mr. Ellis:—I think Mr. Tooker should have come prepared. We did not know what he had to rebut, but we are ready. If it must be adjourned, I ask to have it called this afternoon.

His Worship:—I cannot do that.

After a little more parleying his Worship adjourned the hearing until Thursday, at 2 p.m.

## SIGNORINA BELINFANTE.

Signorina Belinfante, the gifted songstress who has lately been charming audiences in Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vladivostok, arrived here last night and has been busily engaged to-day making arrangements for the Grand Concert which will be given by her and her accompanist, Mr. H. P. Tooker, on the 20th instant. We understand that Surgeon-Major Hayes, and Messrs. C. H. Grace, E. Mrow and W. E. Crowe have already kindly consented to assist, and the programme will contain no less than five or six selections to be rendered by the accomplished Signorina, the concert should prove a great attraction to all lovers of really good music.

It may be here stated that Signorina Belinfante is endowed with an exquisitely trained contralto voice of unusually wide range, its compass extending to the upper C, and is in the habit of singing in almost every European language.

The reception accorded the Signorina by the English, German and Russian consuls in Shanghai has been most cordial and enthusiastic, and it is reasonable to conclude that it will not be less so in this colony.

Full particulars of the programme will be announced in a day or two, when a number of instrumental details have been suitably arranged. To the meantime it is only necessary to add that seats may be booked at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's.

## A HONGKONG HANDICAP ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

The following letter published in the third annual report of the Shanghai branch of the China Association, is, as the *China Gazette* very correctly states, sufficiently important to merit reproduction *in extenso* and being given the widest publicity.

SHANGHAI, December 3rd, 1895.

SIR:—We desire to ask the assistance of the China Association in a matter seriously affecting British interests.

Some time last year the question of imposing Passenger Regulations upon all British ships trading to China and carrying passengers between Chinese ports was raised by the Hongkong Government. Doubtless at the instance of the Home authorities, and applications were made to the Consuls at all the ports for their opinion and advice on the subject. We believe almost without exception the opinion of the Consuls was strongly against the enactment of any such Regulations, and the necessity for them was denied. Notwithstanding this, we are informed that Regulations have been drafted in Hongkong, framed on the lines of the existing Hongkong Ordinances, and that it is intended to enforce them as soon as they have received the approval of the Home Government.

What we wish the China Association to do is to enter an immediate and vigorous protest against the enactment of these Regulations or the imposition upon British shipping of any restrictions beyond those it is already afflicted with, which already impose a severe handicap. It is quite certain that if these Regulations be enforced, British shipping will be shut out from the passenger trade between Chinese ports. Competition with other flags is already very severe, and while we are convinced that British shipping is quite able to maintain the position it at present occupies, yet if burdened with the expenses and delay and the necessary inspections, which will be involved in complying with the Regulations, it is certain it cannot contend successfully against vessels not subject to such vexatious drawbacks. The rates of passage are very low, but earnings from passengers form a valuable portion of the income of steamship trade in Chinese waters, and the loss of these will eventually result in the loss of the whole trade; it will be only a question of time.

The acceptance by other Governments of such Regulations would still leave British vessels at a great disadvantage. We know that if imposed they would be honestly and strictly enforced by British officials, and we also know that they would not be so enforced by the officials of other nationalities. What chance would there be of getting penalties enforced against Chinese and Japanese vessels infringing the rules? The steamers of both nations trading here belong to companies who are less under Government control and patronage, and it is quite certain that if they agreed to the Regulations they would only do so for the purpose of making use of them to damage British shipping. Again, a large number of Norwegian steamers are now trading out here, yet in the whole of China there is only one Norwegian Consul. No doubt there exist at most ports "merchant" Consuls, members of firms engaged in business, but it is quite certain they cannot be relied on to enforce Regulations; they would not have the necessary power and staff even if they had the inclination.

Until there exists at all Chinese ports a central authority, strong enough and honest enough to enforce the Regulations upon all nationalities alike, we are convinced that there is no chance of other shipping than British being compelled to abide by them, and this will act most unfairly against British interests.

British officials appear to look upon British trade as an enemy against which all strategists involving surprise and ambush are not only justified but highly commendable. In it is quite certain they cannot be relied on to enforce Regulations; they would not have the necessary power and staff even if they had the inclination.

But we are afraid it will all be of little avail. For, without intending to be in any way profane, the appeal seems to us to be as vain as that which was made to the god, who was, peradventure, asleep, or had gone on a long journey. No, fellow-countrymen, lend me your ears, for we are come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. In Hongkong and the Straits we like the two strongmen rolled into one, and buried in one grave, over which a gorgeous headstone is erected with the simple and touching epitaph engraved upon it—

DIYERIAL POLICY.

And, if more is wanted, we can ourselves add the words "In place memory of unsolicited services rendered by the Colonies of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements."—*Panama Gazette*.

We are, Sir, Your obedient servants, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

R. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., Chairman of the China Association.

Mr. Tooker:—No.

## THE WEST RIVER.

THE MANDARINS STILL OPPOSED TO THE OPENING OF THIS GREAT WATERWAY.

An esteemed correspondent at Canton sends us the following report on the latest exhibition of Chinese notions of the importance of observing the stipulations of the treaties:—

Mr. John Andrew, a well-known British Commission agent doing business in Hongkong, determined once again to exact the rights accorded British traders by the Chefoo Convention. Assisted by H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton, he managed, after long delay and overcoming all the difficulties raised by the Viceroy's underlings, to procure transit passes to convey about \$3,000 worth of pieces of goods to Wuchow, on the West River, free of duty. Aware that this transit pass would be utterly ignored if left in the hands of Chinese, Mr. Andrew decided to accompany his goods to their destination and to personally see that no illegal impost was levied on them. To this end he chartered a houseboat and steam-launch, and stored his goods in the latter, taking a clerk and interpreter with him, and a few stand of arms for self-protection. He left Canton on the 29th of December, being bid *bon voyage* to by a large number of friends. On the 7th last the master of the launch returned to Canton bringing a deer's head to Mr. Farmer, of the Victoria Hotel. This man stated that the two best of the cargo and the crew had been seized by the mandarins and the men thrown into prison, and that he had only managed to escape by a clever artifice, and had at once returned to Canton. This news was confirmed on the following day, when Mr. Farmer received a chit from Mr. Andrew, dated the 3rd inst., containing a letter to the British Consul and another to the same person under cover to another person, with the request that they be forwarded as soon as possible as he had got into difficulties with the mandarins.

The contents of the letters to the Consul are of course unknown, but they are believed to confirm the statement of the master launch. Consul Brown understood to be taking active measures to enforce the observance of treaty rights, as he had promised so to do, holding that Mr. Andrew was engaged in a "perfectly legitimate business and should be protected to the fullest extent." Mr. Andrew has declared his intention of seeing the matter out, and will no doubt make a stubborn and, if it be possible, successful fight.

The strongest pressure should be brought to bear in this case, and if the usual dilly-dallying, which the mandarins are so prone to indulge in, be started, short and sharp methods should be adopted. If this be not done Britain's name, already somewhat smirched through abstention and whatnot, will be dragged further into the mire.

## PITY THE POOR BEGGAR!

At X'mas time this plea is, says the *Panama Gazette*, from which this article is taken, one that is rarely to be made. We hope, indeed, it has been suggested to largely all classes of the community during the holiday, which have now been brought to a close. Nevertheless there are cases in which we fear that the call for aid is likely to fall on deaf ears. For the works of the apparently dummy figure that represents the powers that be are of order, no penny dropped into the slot, by which we mean no inducements of compromise will make the "blessed" thing work. Such has been our own sad experience, and indeed we are not yet out of the treadmill.

And the Eastern world has found yet another parallel exhibition of the absurdity of Financial Committees in the Colonies, and the hopeless futility of the position of those who are held up to their fellow-citizens as honorable men. Even the exalted title of His Excellency won't work. It appears to be as barren and as powerless as the similarly abundant title of *Junet*, which is nowadays so commonly heard of throughout the world—mere "kickbacks" to gratify the pride of vain men, and draw them to the wretched will of the demagogue. At least that is what the public here have found matter for concern, and what the poor colonists at Hongkong are now being taught to feel. The "Fragrant Waters" murmur in vain, the exuberance of the verbosity of one of its members is quashed with the stern rebuke of the Colonial Secretary in such words as "chatterbox," "irresponsible persons," whose language is vindictive and untrue! That the parliamentary language of Hongkong at present according to the great authority thereon *May's Procedure*.

But we are glad to see that the Governor himself admits that he is in the vanguard class. He says plainly that it was caused by regret to him that the Secretary of State had not seen fit to meet their views, notwithstanding that he had seconded the efforts of the unofficial members to the best of his ability, and that he was compelled to ask them to pass the vote *ex more, and nolens volens*. What he says is this, "I am a mere slave, who must touch the Aladdin's lamp whether I will or no whether it bodes evil or good to the British interests that are under my special surveillance and paternal supervision. I heed not. It is the law of the despot, the great *malis mala* of the East." The other officials (bar the C.S., whose words, save as a medium of increasing the torture, do not count) are naturally dumb, and not only follow out that excellent advice, "do as I tell you," but actually "do as I do." Poor wretches! It must, however, be some consolation to them to know that their brother officials here, from the Judge downwards, have been stuck up in the same pillory more than once.

The unofficial members carry on the hopeless appeal in such language as this. One says, "We mean to continue to protest as one says, 'under a feeling of injustice.' Another, 'The vote will sound the death-knell of the colony.' And yet a third, 'There is surely no need to treat the colony so cavalierly as to spend the money without reference to us, and then calmly present the bill for payment. It is excellent to have a giant's strength,' but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant!"

The public view is expressed in still more forcible language in the *Tikong*. "A despatch and wall high hopes struggle against the cold of Downing Street, creating, who are sucking the life-blood out of the colony—a hideous parody on 19th century civilization in a so-called free colony."

But we are afraid it will all be of little avail. For, without intending to be in any way profane, the appeal seems to us to be as vain as that which was made to the god, who was, peradventure, asleep, or had gone on a long journey. No, fellow-countrymen, lend me your ears, for we are come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. In Hongkong and the Straits we like the two strongmen rolled into one, and buried in one grave, over which a gorgeous headstone is erected with the simple and touching epitaph engraved upon it—

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## THE VENEZUELA DIFFICULTY.

To show that Great Britain has, even in the eyes of Americans, some semblance of right on her side, the *Japan Herald* of 26th ultimo reproduces the following letter addressed to the *New York Nation*:—

SIR: As pertinent to the discussion of "The Law of the Venezuelan Case," I send you the following extract from Cressy's "First Platform of International Law," pp. 216, 218:

"Questions as to the extent of territory which is gained by the occupation of a part thereof have often arisen and have proved somewhat hard of solution. . . . Three rules on this subject were proposed and maintained by the Commissioners of the United States in the negotiations conducted by them in 1817 with the Commissioners of Spain in regard to the western boundary of Louisiana. These principles, says the Commissioners, have been adopted in practice by the European Powers as applicable to the discoveries and acquisitions made in the New World. They are few, simple, and intelligible, and at the same time are founded in strict justice."

(1) When any European nation takes possession of any extent of sea-coast, that possession is understood as extending into the interior country to the sources of the rivers emptying themselves within that coast, to all their branches and to the country they cover, and to give it a right in exclusion of all other nations to the same.

(2) Whenever one European nation makes a discovery and takes possession of any part of that continent, and another afterwards does the same at some distance from it where the boundary between them is not determined by the principle above mentioned, the middle distance becomes *terra incognita*.

Of like tenor are Secretary Calhoun's words to Mr. Pakenham (*Wharton's Digest*, vol. 1, p. 6): "So likewise, in the case of a river, it has been usual to extend the claim of territory to the entire region drained by it; more especially in the case of a discovery and settlement at the river's mouth." Moreover, in 1872, Secretary Fish wrote to Mr. Preston: "Discovery alone is not enough to give dominion and jurisdiction. . . . Such discovery must be followed by possession." Now if it be true as alleged, that for more than two centuries the Dutch and British have had permanent settlements at the mouth of the Essequibo, and that in the region drained by that stream, the Venezuelans have had no such settlements, there would seem to be very little room for contention.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

[Indian Engineering.]

This high state of tension between the Governor and the Singapore Municipal Commissioners is growing apace and developing into a public scandal. The loud protests and strong language used by the Commissioners, regarding gubernatorial intermeddling should command the immediate attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The action of the Governor in this matter is not only considered ill-advised but undignified, tending to hamper the good work of the Corporation. Small departmental matters and petty squabbles seem to be the acme of the Governor's ambition. This is certainly a magnificent ideal!

## THE BERLIN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

We are indebted to the courtesy of His Imperial German Majesty's Consul at this port for the following information:—

Great progress has been made lately in the preparatory work for the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1896, the organization and plan of which we have described some time ago in detail. Questions of principle very important for visitors have been decided, viz: the hour of the day on which the Exposition buildings are to be illuminated, and the price of admission. The wishes of the public have been largely considered in the settlement of these questions. The entire Exposition grounds, including all parts devoted to entertainment as well as the great halls of the Main Building, will be radiant with light to a late hour at night, and a uniform rate of admission of 10 Pfennig will be charged while, on one day of the week only the admission fee will be one mark, charged up to five o'clock in the afternoon.

As the grounds are of vast extent it is deemed of great importance to provide for rapid transit on the same, so a railway will be built just inside of the fence surrounding the grounds, with about ten stations at the most prominent points.

The favourable weather prevailing this fall has enabled the builders to bring nearly all the buildings under roof before the cold season set in, so that the part of the work which would be impeded by cold weather can be finished in the coming months. This hastens the completion of the structures at an early date, and the fact that the Exposition will be quite ready on the opening day, the 1st of May next.

The Fisheries Exhibit, which will comprise all Germany, will contain displays of everything pertaining to the fish industry, from the breeding and catching of the denizens of the deep to their preparation as food, and will be devoted to the object of promoting the consumption of fish food by the people to a more extended degree than has hitherto been the case. And not only this exhibit but all the other exhibits will be on a grand scale, as care will be taken to display not only the finished products, but to show the process of manufacture, so that the spectator can watch the articles as they grow from the raw material until they are ready for use.

The Colonial Exhibition, which is under the special patronage of the Imperial Authorities and is supported by all Germans who have done good service in the exploration of Africa, is devoted to the purpose of increasing the enthusiasm for colonial enterprises in Germany. The Exhibition, as it is planned, will not only display all which the fauna and flora of the German Colonies possess that is worth seeing, but it is the intention to bring natives of different parts of Africa to Berlin and show them in their household occupations, not in the form of a mere idle entertaining spectacle, but to demonstrate their adaptability for culture and civilization.

In the Clothing Exhibit the history of fashions will be elucidated in a Museum of Costumes in which the visitors can study on hundreds of statistic figures how our ancestors used to dress on all state and other occasions.

The Horticultural Exhibition, preparations for which had to be made on an area of about ten acres a year ago, in order to be enabled to make a creditable display, will doubtless demonstrate that the gardeners of Berlin keep pace with their townsmen devoted to other pursuits and to their colleagues in other countries.

In short, thousands of skillful hands are busily engaged in the effort to present, on the 1st of May next, an Exposition to the world which will be in all respects worthy the great Empire in which it is held.

## THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, December 17th.  
The despatch of an expedition from Fort Aijal has been sanctioned against the Lushai Chief, Kaluma, who is head of a group of five or six villages, numbering about two thousand houses, lying along the marches south-east of Fort Aijal. Kaluma has, for some years past, assumed a defiant attitude towards the Government and has declined to meet successive Political Officers, and in addition has refused to comply with the customary demands for coolies and fines in guns for disobedience to orders. Therefore it has been decided to compel his submission this winter, and a force of three hundred Rifles of the North Lushai Military Police, with three British Officers and one mountain gun, will start at once for his village. Small columns of one hundred Rifles with one mountain gun each will co-operate from Lungleh and Palam, and it is intended that the Assam, Bengal and Burma columns will



